NSC BRIEFING DOCAMERA

29 January 1958

25X1

I. Venezuela's governing junta has restored relative calm. It has won considerable popular support and at least temporary backing of the armed forces.

- A. The junta is composed of 3 military officers and 2 civilians.
 - Two of the original 5 military appointees resigned on 24 January under civilian pressure because of their connections with the ousted regime.
- B. The junta's cabinet is predominantly civilian and drawn from the professional class.
- II. The junta has already relaxed a number of stringent controls. Its political program calls for the restoration of democratic, constitutional government and free elections within about 18 months.
 - A. Two leftist political parties, the Democratic Republican Union (URD) and the Democratic Action (AD), may object to this time-table, feeling they would gain by early free elections.
 - B. The three major non-Communist political parties, the URD, AD and Social Christian (OPEI), may find their announced unity of action difficult in practice because of personal ambitions and differences in political orientation.
 - C. The armed forces may be reluctant to accept a non-political role, particularly if leftists win a majority voice in government
 - 1. The military are believed to strongly oppose the legalization of the Venezuelan Communist Party (PCV) and the indiscriminate return of all political exiles.

Approved For Release 2002/09/04: CIA-RDP79R00890A000900050019-3

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- III. The Communists were an important part in the Patriotic Front, a coalition of the four major parties which was prominent in the ouster of Perez.
 - A. The outlawed PCV, with an estimated 9,000 members and largely inactive for several years, has a political potential beyond its indicated strength.
 - Communists were allowed to maintain some leaders in the labor movement.
 - 2. A top former PCV leader has already returned to Venezuela.
- IV. The junta has guaranteed foreign property and investments.
 - A. The leaders of the three principal non-Communist parties, however, agreed when in exile that the oil concessions granted in 1956-1957 were illegal and should be renegotiated, presumably because they were negotiated by the Perez regime.
 - 1. Leaders of URD and AD, both leftist oriented, also issued statements while in exile denouncing the legality of the concessions.
 - 2. The concessions granted in 1956 and 1957 were the first 25X1 since 1945 when AD was in power.